

- Fig. 11. *Cypridellina Burrovii*, Jones and Kirkby. Carboniferous Limestone. Right valve.
 Fig. 12. *Cypridella Koninckiana*, Jones. Carboniferous Limestone. Right valve.
 Fig. 13. *Cyrella annulata*, De Koninck. Carboniferous Limestone. Left valve.
 Fig. 14. *Cypridina*? (*Leperditia*?, von Toll). Silurian. Left valve.
 Fig. 15. *Cypridina*? Devonian or Silurian? Right valve.
 Fig. 16. *Cypridina*? *polonica* (*Bolboze*, Gürich). Upper Silurian. Right valve.
 Fig. 17. *Cypridina Grayæ*, Jones. Lower Silurian. Left valve.
 Fig. 18. *Cypridina Rausinæ*, Jones. Lower Silurian. Left valve.

LVI.—*List of the Phytophagous Coleoptera obtained by Mr. W. L. Distant in the Transvaal, with Descriptions of the new Species.* By MARTIN JACOBY, F.E.S.

SAGRINÆ.

Sagra bicolor, Lac. Barberton.

CRIOCERINÆ.

Lema crassipes, Oliv.

The single specimen obtained at Rustenburg does not differ in any way from the typical forms from Madagascar, which is interesting, as the latter island has but few species in common with Africa.

Lema hottentotta, Lac. Barberton.

Lema australis, Lac. Barberton.

Lema rufipennis, Lac. Pretoria.

Lema Dregei, Lac. Barberton.

Lema bipunctata, Baly. Natal, Durban.

Crioceris puncticollis, Lac. Barberton.

MEGALOPODINÆ.

Pæcilomorpha afra, Klug. Pretoria, Barberton.

CRYPTOCEPHALINÆ.

Cryptocephalus Distanti, sp. n.

Black, the clypeus flavous; head finely pubescent; thorax fulvous, with two black semicrescentic bands, minutely punctured; elytra rather strongly punctate-striate, the interstices finely punctured, flavous; a transverse band at the base,

nearly connected at the sides with another band below the middle, and the suture black.

Length 4-5 millim.

Head closely and finely punctured, black, clothed with fine yellowish pubescence, the space between the eyes depressed, the clypeus flavous, the labrum and palpi black; antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, black, the lower five joints flavous, the upper joints rather robust and thickened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides straight, narrowed towards the apex, the posterior angles acutely pointed, the basal margin with some distinct teeth near the angles, the surface nearly impunctate or with some minute punctures only visible under a strong lens, fulvous, the angles and the margins sometimes pale flavous, the sides with a broad semicrescentic black band of irregular shape, consisting in some specimens of two spots joined together; scutellum short and broad, its apex truncate, black, the middle with a pale flavous spot; elytra with rather strong rows of punctures, the interstices finely and sparingly punctured, flavous, with a broad transverse black band at the base, deeply concave or sinuate at its posterior edge and connected along the suture with another band below the middle, which extends to the lateral margin and nearly joins the anterior band at the sides, the extreme lateral and apical margin likewise black: underside black, finely pubescent; legs fulvous; prosternum broad, truncate at its base and pubescent.

Hab. Johannesburg.

From the black-banded species of Africa the present one may be known by the pubescent head and the crescent-shaped thoracic bands, colour of the scutellum, and the nearly connected elytral bands; the elytra in all the specimens (three) have also the sutural margin round the scutellum marked with pale flavous.

Cryptocephalus decemnotatus, Suffr. Pretoria, Johannesburg, Pinetown.

Many specimens, mostly varieties with a single elytral humeral spot, the thorax with four or two spots.

Cryptocephalus angustofasciatus, Jac. Pretoria.

Cryptocephalus erythromelas, Suffr. Barberton.

Cryptocephalus epipleuralis, Jac. Pretoria.

Cryptocephalus mandibularis, Suffr. Pretoria.

Acolastus nigroplagiatus, Jac. Barberton.

I have also received this species from Estcourt, Natal.

CLYTRINÆ.

Miopristis Distanti, sp. n.

Black, labrum and mandibles flavous; head closely punctured; thorax transverse, impunctate, flavous, with two large black patches; elytra pale testaceous, finely punctured, the sutural and lateral margins posteriorly and a spot on the shoulders black.

Length 7 millim.

Head closely punctured at the vertex, finely rugose at the lower portion, the clypeus triangularly emarginate, its lower edge flavous as well as the labrum and the mandibles; antennæ extending to the base of the thorax, twelve-jointed, black, the lower two joints flavous, the intermediate joints more strongly widened than the others, apical joint very narrow; thorax about one and a half times broader than long, convex, the sides strongly rounded as well as all the angles, the anterior margin preceded at the middle by a short but deep and strongly punctured transverse groove, posterior margin scarcely lobed at the middle, the surface entirely impunctate, flavous, the entire sides occupied by a large black ovate patch not extending to the lateral margins; scutellum black; elytra pale testaceous, finely punctured in semiregular rows; a sutural and lateral narrow stripe, abbreviated anteriorly and posteriorly, and a small humeral spot black; the breast and abdomen black, clothed with silvery pubescence; legs flavous, the anterior ones very elongate, their tibiae curved, with a piceous upper margin, the apex mucronate; the anterior tarsi elongate, piceous.

Hab. Pretoria. A single specimen.

A typical representative of the genus and closely allied to *M. natalensis*, Jac., but at once distinguished by the smooth, shining, and impunctate thorax and the semiregular elytral punctuation.

Clytra impressicollis, sp. n.

Elongate, parallel, black; thorax finely punctured, the sides with a deep sinuate fovea; elytra finely and rather closely punctured, fulvous.

Length 11 millim.

Head deeply depressed between the eyes, black, the latter surrounded by some fulvous pubescence, the vertex with a deep central groove swollen, finely punctured, and strigose; anterior edge of the clypeus semicircularly emarginate; antennæ black, extending to the base of the thorax, the fourth and following joints transversely serrate; thorax about two

and a half times broader than long, black, the sides nearly straight, the posterior angles rounded, the basal margin very slightly and broadly produced at the middle, the surface very finely and closely punctured, partly shining, the sides with a very deep, transverse, sinuate fovea, the base with a transverse groove at the middle; scutellum black, its apex truncate; elytra parallel and very elongate, uniformly fulvous, finely punctured, the punctures here and there arranged in rows; the shoulders rounded, the sides slightly lobed at the base: underside and legs black, clothed with fulvous pubescence; tarsi short and robust, the first joint of the posterior tarsi one half longer than the second joint.

Hab. Zoutpansberg.

I know of no other African species which has the thorax so deeply foveolate at the sides in connexion with the uniformly coloured elytra; only a single (apparently female) specimen is before me.

Titubæa pretorivæ, sp. n.

Black, the head finely pubescent; thorax closely punctured and finely rugose throughout; elytra opaque fulvous, deeply and closely punctured, the apical margin and two broad transverse bands, one before, the other below the middle, bluish black.

Length 11 millim.

Head finely pubescent, black, the vertex swollen, finely punctured, the other portion finely longitudinally strigose, the epistome triangularly emarginate at the apex; mandibles robust; antennæ short, not extending to the base of the thorax, transversely serrate from the fourth joint, the second and third joints small, fulvous; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides obliquely narrowed towards the apex, straight, rounded near the posterior angles, the latter obtuse, the median lobe broad, moderately produced, the disk with a narrow transverse depression at the sides, closely and strongly punctured and irregularly rugose and finely wrinkled, black; scutellum triangular, black, rugosely punctured; elytra very deeply and closely punctured, especially so at the lighter-coloured parts, the interstices at the apex tuberculate, the basal margin in shape of a ridge, the colour fulvous; a broad, transverse, medially narrowed band before the middle, another below the latter, not extending to the lateral margins as well as these posteriorly, and the apical margins bluish black: underside and legs densely clothed with silvery pubescence; legs elongate, the first joint of the tarsi as long

as the following two joints together, third joint divided to the middle.

Hab. Pretoria.

Of this species a single (apparently female) specimen was obtained, which in its system of coloration entirely resembles several other African species of the same genus, notably *Lachnea equestris*, Lac., and *L. nigrofasciatus*, Lac.; but the sculpturing of the thorax and the elytra is so entirely different that I think there will not be much difficulty in recognizing the insect. It agrees in the latter respect far better with *Titubœa thoracica*, Jac., but in that species the anterior portion of the thorax is flavous, the elytra are much more finely punctured (although similarly sculptured) and shining, and the tibiæ are fulvous.

Clytra bifasciata, De Geer. Pretoria.

Clytra Wahlbergi, Lac. Waterberg, Pretoria, Pienaar's River, Pietersburg.

Clytra interrupta, Lac. Pretoria.

Antipus fulveola, sp. n.

Black below, above fulvous; head and thorax impunctate; elytra very closely and finely punctured, semiopaque.

Length 7 millim.

Head impunctate, fulvous, with a small fovea at the middle, the anterior edge of the clypeus feebly concave; mandibles robust, black, margined with rufous, the left mandible curved strongly inwards at the apex; eyes rather small, oblong, slightly sinuate; antennæ very short, fuscous, the lower three joints fulvous, the fourth and following joints triangularly widened, but not serrate; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the posterior angles evenly rounded, the posterior margin scarcely lobed at the middle, the surface entirely impunctate, fulvous, shining, the base with a slight transverse sulcus at the middle; scutellum triangular; elytra feebly lobed below the shoulders, extremely finely and closely punctured: underside and legs black, finely pubescent, anterior legs elongate as well as the tarsi, the first joint of the latter as long as the following two joints together.

Hab. Pretoria.

There are two males and one female of this species before me which, on account of reproducing the principal structural characters of *Antipus* on a smaller scale, I have placed in this genus; but the exact position of the insect is, like so many others of this difficult group, a matter of opinion.

At any rate, we have here the same construction of the head as in *Antipus*—that is, there is no distinct epistome and the mandibles are robust and angular. The present species resembles almost entirely the type of the genus, *A. maxillosa*, Lac., but is much smaller; the epistome is of entirely different shape and the mandibles are much less robust; the female does not differ from the male except in the mandibles, which are of normal size and much smaller.

Antipus rufus, De Geer. Barberton and Pretoria.

Peploptera cylindriciformis, Lac. Pretoria, Rustenburg.

Another variety in which the thorax has a longitudinal central black stripe was obtained by Mr. Distant; this variety is not mentioned by Lacordaire, although the insect is one of the most variable of the group.

Peploptera dorsata, Lac. Pretoria.

Peploptera trilineata, Lac. Pretoria.

Gynandrophthalma abdominalis, sp. n.

Black, the antennæ, the tibiæ and tarsi, and the last abdominal segment fulvous; thorax impunctate, fulvous; elytra finely and semiregularly punctured, flavous, the suture narrowly and a broader longitudinal band at the middle of the disk, abbreviated before the apex, black.

Length 7–8 millim.

Subcylindrical and parallel; the head black, rather closely punctured at the vertex, with a central longitudinal groove and a deeper fovea at the middle; clypeus more sparingly punctured, black, shining, its anterior margin subtriangularly emarginate; labrum black, margined with fulvous; palpi and antennæ fulvous, the latter very short, the basal joint piceous above, the fifth and following joints transversely widened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rather strongly rounded near the base, the basal margin but slightly produced at the middle, the disk impunctate or with a few minute punctures here and there, reddish fulvous; scutellum black, its apex truncate; elytra not lobed at the base laterally, flavous, finely punctured in very irregular rows, the suture narrowly black, the sides with another broader black stripe, extending from the middle of the base nearly to the apex; underside black, finely pubescent, the last abdominal segment

more or less fulvous; the tibiæ and tarsi flavous, the latter broad, their first joint not much longer than the second.

Hab. Pretoria.

Of this species seven specimens were obtained by Mr. Distant; it is another addition to the little group of black-striped species described by Lacordaire and Lefèvre, but is much larger than either of them, and differs in the colour of the antennæ, and that of the legs and abdomen; in some specimens there is an indication of three blackish spots on the thorax, placed triangularly.

Gynandrophthalma atripennis, Lac. Pretoria.

All the specimens obtained by Mr. Distant belong to the variety in which the apex of the elytra is fulvous; this is probably the normal form, and the one with entirely black elytra which served Lacordaire for the type is the variety.

Melitonoma pictipennis, sp. n.

Black, the labrum and the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous; thorax with the anterior and lateral margins and a central stripe flavous; elytra closely punctured, flavous, a broad lateral stripe from the base to below the middle, two spots near the suture, and a ring-shaped mark near the apex black; legs fulvous.

Length 5 millim.

Head black, closely rugose, the vertex finely punctured, the interstices sparingly clothed with very short silvery pubescence, the anterior margin of the clypeus triangularly emarginate; labrum and palpi fulvous; antennæ not extending to the base of the thorax, the lower five joints fulvous, the others black, the fifth and following joints transversely widened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rather strongly rounded near the base, narrowed towards the apex; posterior angles rounded, the surface rather closely impressed with larger and smaller punctures, black, the anterior and lateral margins narrowly flavous, this colour also divides the black portion at the middle in shape of a narrow short stripe; scutellum black, shining, triangular, its apex rounded; elytra closely and rather strongly punctured, the interstices very minutely granulate, flavous; a narrow lateral stripe, not extending to the apex, a spot before and another below the middle placed near the suture, as well as an annular mark near the apex, black: underside black, finely pubescent; legs fulvous, the upper edge of the femora with a piceous

stripe, the first joint of the tarsi as long as the following two joints together.

Hab. Pretoria.

The markings and shape of the elytra in this species are quite distinct from any other contained in this genus; the lateral long stripe and the ring-like mark near the apex will at once assist in the recognition of the insect, of which two specimens were obtained; the thorax may also be described as flavous, with two large basal black patches, between which in one specimen there is another small spot, a design which is very frequently met with in species of this and other genera of Clythrinae.

Melitonoma sobrina, Lac. Waterberg.

A single specimen belonging to the variety in which the elytra have four spots instead of five.

Melitonoma duodecimpunctata, sp. n.

Black, the thorax flavous, with two lateral and a medial black spot; elytra very finely punctured, flavous, each with six black spots (1 . 2 . 2 . 1); tibiae and tarsi fulvous.

Length 7 millim.

Head black, shining, the vertex impunctate, the space between the eyes with some fine punctures and irregular depressions, slightly rugose near the eyes; anterior edge of the clypeus slightly emarginate; antennae scarcely extending to the base of the thorax, fuscous, the lower four joints fulvous; thorax three times broader than long, the sides straight, the posterior angles rounded, the surface impunctate, flavous, shining, the base with a subquadrate black patch at each side which sends off a short branch upwards at its anterior edge; a small spot is also placed at the middle of the base; scutellum piceous, triangular, its apex slightly truncate; elytra very finely punctured in closely approached irregular rows, flavous, with a black spot on the shoulders, two placed slightly obliquely at the middle, two others below the latter placed similarly, and a sixth spot at the extreme apex, all the spots rather large and of subquadrate shape: the underside and the femora black; the tibiae and tarsi fulvous, the last rather short and broad, the first joint shorter than the following two joints together.

Hab. Barberton.

The single (apparently female) specimen before me seems closely allied to *M. Simoni*, Weise (Insekt. Deutschl. p. 112), inasmuch as the elytra have six spots on each instead of the

usual five, but the markings of the thorax seem to be of different shape, according to the description, and the legs are given as black; the locality (Ashantee) also differs; but for all that it is possible that the present species is but a variety of *M. Simoni*. Mr. Perringuey has described another six-spotted species, but gives the colour as "olivaceous" and the size as $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.; the legs are not mentioned. Lastly, *M. galla*, Gestro (Annali d. Mus. Civico d. Genova, 1895), has the elytral spots differently placed and arranged in pairs.

Melitonoma litigiosa, Lac. Pretoria.

EUMOLPINÆ.

Colasposoma fulgidum, Lefèv. Barberton, Pretoria.

The totally insufficient diagnosis given by Lefèvre of this and of the many closely allied species, in which no mention is made of the sexes, which differ so much in sculpturing, nor of other details, does not enable the student to determine with certainty the greater number of African species of *Colasposoma*, which are frequently only separated by small but evidently constant structural characters. Of *C. fulgidum* I possess a typical specimen named by Lefèvre, which agrees in the main points with his description; but the author was evidently not aware of the many colour-varieties which this species represents and which cannot be separated in any way from the type.

The latter is of bright cupreous colour above, with all the margins of the thorax and that of the elytra narrowly dark blue, the underside and legs of the latter colour entirely; but in the varieties, and they are the ones obtained by Mr. Distant, the colour above is either metallic green, dark cupreous, or blue; the legs and the antennæ in all specimens are dark or pale fulvous, and the underside more or less æneous and pubescent. These differences seem at first sight sufficient to consider them specifically distinct, but the same variations in coloration take place in nearly all other species of the genus, and the sculpturing shows no such difference; all the green-coloured individuals have the margins of the thorax and of the elytra narrowly cupreous, analogous to the blue margins of the typical form. The principal character of distinction, however, is to be found in the transverse rugosities of the elytra, which in both sexes occupy the entire disk nearly to the suture instead of the sides only, as is the case in many other species; the interstices and the thorax are distinctly and closely punctured, but not "subconfluent punctatus," as

Lefèvre says. The punctures, although closely placed, are everywhere separated.

Colasposoma scutellare, Lefèv. Zoutpansberg.

I refer a specimen of cupreous and another of metallic green upper surface to this species; Lefèvre's totally insufficient description applies equally well to dozens of other species, and no sex is mentioned. In my specimens the colour of the upper surface is rather opaque and silky; the thorax in the male insect is broad, with strongly rounded sides, finely and rather closely but irregularly punctured, in the green-coloured specimens narrowly margined with cupreous, like the sides and apex of the epistome; the scutellum is entirely of the latter colour; the elytra are very finely punctured indeed, except below the base, where there is a very feeble transverse depression, and of the same colour as the thorax, of silky appearance; the underside and legs are entirely cupreous: a variety is of opaque reddish-cupreous colour above and below. I also possess this species from Delagoa Bay. It remains, however, doubtful whether the determination is correct, although it fairly agrees with the description.

Colasposoma transvaalense, Jac. Pretoria.

Euryope megagephala, Thoms. Delagoa Bay.

Euryope terminalis, Baly. Pretoria.

Pseudocolaspis halyporphyrea, Marsh. Barberton.

A single specimen with dark blue elytra, the latter with a bright cupreous transverse basal band and a similarly coloured elongate patch below the middle, but agreeing in all other respects with the typical form.

Syagrus puncticollis, Lefèv. Pretoria.

Syagrus mashonanus, Jac. Zoutpansberg.

Menius Distanti, Jac. Pretoria and Waterberg.

Rhembastus variabilis, Har. Pretoria.

Mecistes seriatus, Lefèv. Zoutpansberg.

Corynodes compressicornis, Fabr. Barberton.

Rhembastus insignitus, sp. n.

Testaceous, the apical joints of the antennæ fuscous; head and thorax pale flavous, impunctate; elytra strongly punc-

tate-striate, the punctures distinct to the apex; femora with a small tooth.

Length 4 millim.

Head impunctate, the clypeus not separated from the face, finely punctured, its anterior margin concave; eyes surrounded by a very narrow sulcus; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, flavous, the last five joints fuscous, the second joint as long as the third but thicker, terminal joints slightly thickened; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the angles distinct, the surface entirely impunctate, flavous, shining; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, with a very slight depression below the base, strongly punctate-striate, the punctures distinct to the apex: the underside slightly darker, impunctate; the legs pale testaceous, the femora with a small tooth; prosternum slightly narrowed between the coxæ, impunctate.

Hab. Pretoria.

Separated from any of its allies by the entirely testaceous uniform coloration and by the impunctate head and thorax; the shape of this insect is less broad and the thorax less transverse than in many other species of this genus, notably *E. variabilis*, Har., but the structural characters are the same.

CHRYSOMELINÆ.

Chrysomela metallica, De Geer. Cape Colony: Grahams-town.

Chrysomela plagioderoides, Vogel (?). Cape Colony: Brak Kloof.

Atechna 20-maculata, Clark. Natal: Pine Town.

Atechna 20-pustulata, Thunb. Barberton.

Atechna confluens, Gerst. Waterberg.

Atechna fasciata, De Geer. Cape Colony: Grahamstown.

Centroscelis macularis, Clark. Cape Colony: Brak Kloof, Grahamstown.

Centroscelis notata, Fabr. Barberton.

Plagiodera cuprea, Baly. Pretoria.

Lina discolor. Pretoria.

Mesoplatys ochroptera, Stål. Pretoria, Nyassaland, Fort Johnston.

Many specimens.

HALTICINÆ.

Cladocera femoralis, Gerst. Rustenburg.

Haltica pyritosa, Erichs. Pretoria.

Chaetocnema natalensis, Baly. Natal: Pine Town.

Edionychis natalensis, Baly. Barberton.

Decaria abdominalis, Jac. Barberton.

This Halticide is the second known genus possessing ten-jointed antennæ only; the specimens in this collection have the entire underside black; in the type from Mashonaland the abdomen is fulvous, but I cannot find any other distinctive characters.

Blepharida reticulata, Baly. Waterberg, Zoutpansberg, Pretoria.

A more strongly marked variety of this species has been described by myself as *B. Holubi*.

Blepharida ornata, Baly. Barberton.

Blepharida inornata, Jac. Barberton.

Eriotica fuscipennis, Har. Barberton.

Phygasia pallida, sp. n.

Entirely pale flavous; head and thorax impunctate, the latter with a shallow transverse sulcus; elytra finely and closely punctured.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head rather broad, impunctate, the frontal elevations broadly subquadrate, feebly raised; clypeus not strongly convex, rather broad, impunctate; palpi thickened; antennæ robust, flavous, not extending to the middle of the elytra, the second joint very short, rounded, the third rather longer than the fourth joint, all the others thickened, the terminal one elongate; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded at the middle, constricted at the base, anterior angles obtuse, posterior angles dentiform, the disk impunctate, shining, with a shallow sulcus near the base, bounded at the sides by a perpendicular obsolete groove; scutellum broad; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, finely and closely punctured: underside and legs flavous; prosternum extremely narrow; tibiæ mucronate; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together.

Hab. Pretoria.

Chapuis has given a four-lined description of *Lactica africana* from Abyssinia (Annali di Mus. Civ. Genova, 1879), which probably belongs to *Phygasia*. This insect agrees in the main point with the present species, but is larger, and the antennæ and tarsi are more or less stained with fuscous; as no other details are given, which, in my opinion, is worse than no description at all, it is impossible to say whether the species described here is identical with that of Chapuis or not; but probably it is distinct, as several closely allied African species of the genus exist.

Phygasia limbata, Baly. Pretoria.

Podagrica indica, Fabr. Pretoria.

This apparently not uncommon species has been described by Fabricius from India, from which country I have seen no specimens as yet, although it is not impossible that the insect has this wide distribution, as the same is the case with *Cryptcephalus sanguinolentus*, Oliv. At all events, the species is not a *Spharoderma*, where it is placed in Gemminger's Catalogue, but a true *Podagrica*, with which it agrees in structural characters and in the closed, not open, anterior coxal cavities.

GALERUCINÆ.

Aulacophora foveicollis, Küst. Nyassaland, Fort Johnston.

Aulacophora serplagiata, Jac. Cape Colony: Port Alfred.

Hyperacantha abdominalis, Jac. Barberton.

Hyperacantha fenestrata, Chap. Barberton.

Hyperacantha pectoralis, Jac. (nec Fairmaire). Pretoria, Johannesburg, Waterberg.

Hyperacantha bituberculata, Fabr. Barberton.

Diacantha conifera, Fairm. Waterberg, Rustenburg.

Laetana histrio, Baly. Barberton.

Malacosoma (Sermyla) suturalis, Alld. Zoutpansberg.

Malacosoma bimaculata, Bert. Barberton.

Cerochroa brachialis, Stål. Rustenburg.

Galerucella triloba, Fabr. Pretoria.

Megalognatha ventricosa, Baly. Zoutpansberg.

Asbecesta cyanipennis, Har. Pretoria.

Malacosoma transvaalensis, sp. n.

Black, the head impunctate; thorax fulvous, extremely minutely punctured; elytra more strongly and closely punctate; legs black.

Length 4 millim.

Head black, impunctate, the frontal tubercles strongly raised, trigonate; the clypeus narrowly transverse, with a broad and highly raised central ridge; anterior edge of the labrum testaceous; antennæ short and robust, scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the second joint not much shorter than the third, which is very nearly as long as the fourth, all the joints somewhat triangularly thickened, the apical one more elongate; thorax subquadrate, the sides slightly constricted near the base, more rounded at the middle, the angles distinct, slightly tuberculiform, the surface with a few very minute punctures, pale fulvous; scutellum small, black; elytra much broader at the base than the thorax, much more distinctly although finely and closely punctured, of the same colour as the thorax, their epipleuræ broad, continued below the middle: underside and legs black.

Hab. Zoutpansberg.

Very closely allied to *M. capitatum*, Jac., but the entire underside and legs black, the antennæ of the latter colour and with shorter joints, the general size of the insect smaller; in the female the antennæ are shorter still and only reach to the base of the elytra.

Ænidea imitans, sp. n.

Black, the femora and the tibiæ fulvous; head and thorax greenish, the latter deeply transversely sulcate, nearly impunctate; elytra finely punctured, flavous, the sutural and lateral margins metallic dark green.

Var.—The lower part of the face, the basal joints of the antennæ, the thorax, elytra, and legs flavous.

Mas.—Head deeply excavated below the antennæ; the base with a thorn-like projection.

Length 5 millim.

Mas.—Narrowly parallel, the head broad, greenish black, impunctate, the frontal tubercles strongly raised, triangular and pointed, divided by a deep longitudinal groove, the lower portion of the face thickened below the eyes, deeply excavated above the clypeus, the cavity furnished with some hairs and a tooth or thorn-like lamina at the upper portion; palpi thickened; eyes globular and rather large; antennæ long and slender, black, the first joint very robust, strongly

thickened and elongate, the second short, moniliform, the following joints elongate, nearly equal in length; thorax transverse, the sides narrowed near the base, widened anteriorly, the angles acute, the surface deeply transversely sulcate, minutely granulate, dark greenish, with a few punctures near the anterior angles; scutellum broad, blackish; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, very finely punctured, flavous; a sutural and lateral narrow band, not extending to the apex, dark green, their epipleuræ continued to the apex: underside black, shining; legs fulvous, the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi fuscous; tibiæ unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together; claws appendiculate; the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Barberton, Pretoria.

This species, which is the second representative in Africa of the genus, with which it seems to agree in every respect, bears a very strong resemblance in shape and coloration to the genus *Sardoides*, Jac. (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1895), for which it might be easily mistaken, as the only difference of importance seems to be the state of the anterior coxal cavities, which in the present insect are closed, but open in *Sardoides*; the male differs besides this in the deeply excavate lower portion of the head, frequently found in *Ænidea*, while the antennæ show minor differences in structure and colour; the female has a simple head and less thickened antennæ. The variety or aberration, of which many more specimens were obtained than of the form which I look upon as typical, at first sight seems to represent another species; in this variety the lower portion of the head, the greater number of the lower joints of the antennæ, the thorax, elytra, and legs are entirely flavous, but in a single specimen the elytra have the sutural and lateral stripes, thus showing its identity with the type, with which it has otherwise all structural details in common as well as the locality.

AGELACIDA, gen. nov.

Elongate; antennæ filiform; thorax transverse, without depressions; elytra irregularly punctured, their epipleuræ broad anteriorly, disappearing below the middle; tibiæ unarmed, not channelled, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together, claws appendiculate; prosternum extremely narrow and convex between the coxæ, the anterior cavities closed.

On account of the want of the elytral epipleuræ below the middle and the closed anterior coxal cavities, this genus will

enter the group Monoleptinæ. It differs from any genera contained in it by the unarmed femora and the different shape of the thorax. The single species obtained bears some resemblance to the genus *Antipha*, Baly, with which it agrees in most structural characters, but not in the structure of the elytral epipleuræ.

Agelacida marginata, sp. n.

Black; head fulvous, with an æneous spot; thorax finely punctured, metallic green, the sides fulvous; elytra very finely and closely punctured and finely wrinkled, metallic green, the lateral margins narrowly and the apex broadly fulvous.

Length 7-8 millim.

Head broad, impunctate, fulvous, the vertex with an oblong greenish-æneous spot, the frontal elevations narrowly transverse, deeply grooved behind, the clypeus triangular, narrow; antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, black, nearly all the joints, with the exception of the second, of equal length, the intermediate joints slightly widened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the anterior margin straight, its angles slightly tuberculiform, the sides very little rounded, the posterior angles obsolete, slightly oblique, the setiferous pore placed in front of the posterior margin, the surface very closely and finely punctured, with some larger punctures intermixed, the disk (in shape of a broad transverse patch) metallic green, the sides fulvous; an obsolete transverse depression is placed below the anterior margin; scutellum broad, black; elytra very closely and finely punctured, with finely wrinkled interstices, metallic green, the lateral margins and the apex more broadly fulvous: underside and legs black, finely pubescent.

Hab. Johannesburg, Pretoria.

Platyxantha scutellata, Jac. Pretoria.

Candezea flaveola, Gerst. Delagoa Bay.

Monolepta bioculata, Fabr. Cape Colony: Wynberg.

Monolepta intermedia, Rits. Johannesburg, Zoutpansberg.

Monolepta bifasciata, Fabr. Barberton, Durban.

Monolepta 8-maculata, Jac. Barberton.

Monolepta dichroa, Alld. Barberton, Durban.

Monolepta pauperata, Erichs. Natal: Maritzburg.

APPENDIX.

[The following species, not included in this list, were obtained during my first visit to the Transvaal (1890-91) and identified by Messrs Martin Jacoby and C. J. Gahan. They were enumerated in my 'Naturalist in the Transvaal,' and may, perhaps, properly be added here to bring the list of Transvaal Coleoptera up to date of present knowledge.—W. L. DISTANT.]

CRYPTOCEPHALINÆ.

- Gyandrophthalma anisogramma*, Lac., var. Pretoria.
Camptolenes cribraria, Lac. Pretoria.
Cryptocephalus pustulatus, Fabr. Pretoria.
 — *Dregei*, Boh. Pretoria.
 — *pardalis*, Suffr. Pretoria.
Melitonoma epistomata, Fabr. Pretoria.
Achænops facialis, Jacoby. Pretoria.

EUMOLPINÆ.

- Colasposoma pubescens*, Lefèv. Pretoria.
Pseudocolaspis sericata, Marsh. Pretoria.

CHRYSOMELINÆ.

- Chrysomela opulenta*, Reiche. Pretoria.
Polysticta Clarkii, Baly. Pretoria.
Podontia nigrotessellata, Baly. Pretoria.

GALERUCINÆ.

- Aulacophora vinula*, Erichs. Pretoria.
Hyperacantha oculata, Karsch. Pretoria.
Sphæroderma indica, Fabr. Pretoria.
Ænidea pretoriæ, Gahan. Pretoria.
Spilocephalus viridipennis, Jacoby. Pretoria.
Ootheca modesta, Gahan. Pretoria.

Transvaal Species in British Museum.

- Spilocephalus Distanti*, Gahan.

LVII.—Description of a new Bat from Selangore.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

THE British Museum owes to Mr. H. N. Ridley, formerly on its staff, and now Director of the Botanical Gardens at Singapore, a number of small mammals collected at different times on Singapore Island and the neighbouring parts of the